KENTUCKY GAZETTE

New Series-No. 6. Vol. I.1

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY F. BRADFORD JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Versailles, on the S1st day of December, 1814—which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead let-

Lackland John

2 Leathers Nicholas

M Maxwell Alexander

Meek James Mitchel Gustavus

Mitchel John D.

M'Coun James M'Ilvain Robert

Merchant John M ffet Robert

M'Coun James

M'Cracken Cyrus

M'Connell James

Norval Thomas Nall Ann

O'Bannon William

Nance Peter

Orr William

Offut Warren

Offut Hugh

Perry Robert

Palmer William Palmer Sarah

Philips William

Pohatan Milwood Ju-

Q

R

Parrish James

2 Pendleton James

Quarles James

Rush John

Rice Richard

Riley Edward Redman Nace

Rucker George Reddin James V.

Sullenger Ruben

Smith Edward Summers William

Tut Lewis [paid]

Thomas Tapley Todd Hon. Thomas

Utterback Lewis

Vance Benjamin

Vance James

Vance Patsey

Vislet Henson

Wiggs Richard Wall Edward

Walker Richard

Wilson Benjamin Woodson John S.

Walker John

Thomas Owen

Steel Henry

Quarles Tunstall

M'Connell Elizabeth

Mills Samuel

2

Atwood William Allen James B. Arnold Nicholas Ailister Simeon Annis John B Alexander Andrew

Black Thomas

Berry Samuel Buford William Brasfield Lewis Bell James Brown James Boon Isaac Barnes Charles Bowmer Harmer Barien William Baldwin Daniel Carter Goodlowe

Clinton Jonathan Cook John Cable Frederick Culley William Cox James (free) Campbell William Crazer John Collins Jasper Dixon Thomas

Davis Forris Elliott James Ellis Edward Eavans Samuel

Farnham John H. Fields C (merchant) Finn Adam Finn John Ford Benjamin

Grady Elizabeth Gatewoood Joseph Griffin Isaac Garret Elizabeth Gardener James Grady William George Wm. Louis Galt Matthew Cill Spencer

H Hyatt Merideth Hamilton Alexander Hamilton Andrew Hurst George Hurst Walter R. Holman Edward

Ivy Curtis Johnston col. Robert John Robert Inge S. Elijah Jones Younger Jones James Jones Charles (paid)

obert Wymore John do. paid Walker Williams Kinkaid Robert PETER C. BURK, P. M.

An Apprentice
Wanted to the Confectionary business. Good connections and recommendations are required. Sugar.

Philadelphia double refined SUGAR-apply at the Confectionery store of JOHN D. DUNCAN.

The Subscriber WISHES TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF

PLANK AND SCANTLING. OF DIPPERENT QUALITIES; For which a liberal price will be given.
R. B. SPALDING.

N. B .- I wish to employ two or three Journey men House Joiners, of steady habits. R. B. S. Lex. January 3, 1815.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to E. WARFIELD for Merchandize or Medical services, are informed that their accounts are now ready for delivery. He will start to Philadelphia and Baltimore by the first of February, and flatters himself those that have made accounts with him, will conform to his rule, that is—to pay off their accounts to those periods at which he goes to the East.—The object to be obtained is too evident to need any thing further to be said by him—for every one knows, Goods cannot be purchased on good terms, (if at all) without the money.

Lexington, January 6, 1815.

2-2

George Shannon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beek, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ may always be found by the line of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

Doctor Walter Brashear HA 3 just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Call: on them at their shop will be particularly at tended to by one or the other of them 19-tf May 10, 1813. May 10, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE s stated meetings of the Directors of the ZEXINOTO W BRANCH BANK, will hereafter be on every We dresday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. Note's offered for discount, must be lodged in the Bank between the hours of 10 lodged in the Dania and 2 of the same days.

F. DEWEES, Clerk.
48.

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAIN-WRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside.

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-tf Lexington, November 20.

SHAD, HERRINGS & By the Barrel. WHISKEY,

D. BRADFORD, On Cheapside

Lexington, January 16.

T. H. PINDELL IS just receiving about 2000 yds superfine BLUE CLOTH, which he offers at his Store by the piece—Also—6000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. PEP-BEP elbla SHAFE Also-6000 lb. PRIME COFFEE, 2000 lb. 1. PER, 8 bbls. SHAD, 8 do. ROSIN, which he offers by the barrel. Grocers will find it their interest to Main Street, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1815

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTEED TO THE EIRM OF Williamson & M. Kinney.

ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts.

Jan. 7. 2-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I have lost from amongst my papers, a NOTE, given by Nelson Turner to me, for \$100, payable on demand, bearing date 13th September, 1813, and witnessed by Thos. Gibson and William Utley.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

January 16, 1815.

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by E. W. CRAIG.

January 20, 1815.

To Rent THE HOUSE & PLANTATION Where I now reside, situate on the Henry's Mill road, adjoining the town of Lexington. The situation is airy and commands a view of the town—the house is large and commodious—and there are about 40 acres meadow and pasture. Possession can be had immediately. For terms apply to

THOMAS GARNER.

FOR SALE, TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto. both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For farther particulars, enquire of the Printer. Dec. 17, 1814.—51—

GREENVILLE SPRINGS. Public Entertainment will continue to be kept during the fall and winter months at the above place, by

H. PALMER.

September 19, 1814.

HERAN & MAXWELL HATTERS, CARRY on business nearly opposite the of fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satis

faction of purchasers, and on good terms 26 Lexington, June 25, 1814. SHOE STORE.

HAY & BOARDMAN have just received an elegant assortment of LADIES and MISSES Morocco and Kid SHOES.—Likewise, Gentlemen and Youths Shoe's, which are now steady for sale, opposite the Branch Bank.
32 Lexington, August 1, 1814.

WOOL CARDING. WOOL taken to card on the usual terms at

August 7, 1814.

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy. The subscriber has also, Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS. A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK. N. BURROWES.

Mulberry-street. opposite the court-house. Dec. 2.

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Dancing School

JOHN DARRAC, a native of France, and for several years a professor of Daneing, in various cities in this country, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open in an elegant room of Mrs. G. Beck's Academy, on Jordan's Row, on Thursday next, 19th instant, a Dancing in its various parts, with the most fashionable dances now taught in the northern cities, viz. Cotillions, Hornpipes, Alemandes, Gerunan and Russian Waltzes, Gavotes, and the much admired Shawl Dance. Set Dances and Reels will also be danced in the School.—ALSO,

The French Language will be taught by J. Danrac, at his leisure time, to Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning that language. By his mode of teaching, which experience has proved to be the best, he will be able to teach in less than a quarter, any person acquainted with the principles of the English or other languages, to read and translate any French work with satisfaction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being instructed, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Girgo's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at Girgo's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at the country of the control of the contr

are respectfully solicited to leave their names at Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store in Mill-Street, or at

Giron's Confectionary Store in Mrs. Beck's Academy.

Persons wishing to take private lessons will be punctually attended to by applying to John Darrae at Mr. Giron's.

As soon as the School is organized, there will be a Practizing Ball every other week.

For terms and particulars apply as above.

Lexington, January 11, 181

TAKEN UP by Thomas Shelton, Gallatin county, waters Big Twin, one Dark Bay Horse, judged to be 8 years old, 141-2 hands high, some white on each hind foot, small niche in the left ear. no brands perceivable-appraised to 45 dollars, 1st day December, 1814.

SAML. TODD J. P. G. C.

Jabez Vigus

Offers for sale at his store, next door above George Trotter, Sen. and immediately opposite the Mar-ket house, a handsome and general assortment of

Merchandize,

(Purchased in Philadelphia two years past)
Which will enable him to sell unusually low whole

BANK NOTES.

of every description taken in payment.
53 Lexington, January 1st, 1815.

T. M.CALL, At the Kentucky Gazette Printing Office, HAS FOR SALE. A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

School Books, COMPRISING

Hannah Moore; s Morals,
Doddrige's Expositor, 6
vols. \$15
Orton's Exposition, 6
vols. \$15.
Dictionary of the Bible,
Bibles assorted, from 1
to \$12.
Eurder's History of the
Bible,
Borton's fourfold State,
Confession of Faith,
Young in the Night,
Clark's Travels-in Europe, Asia & Africa, [a
very intersting work.]
Poeter's Narrative of the
Russian Campaign.
Bennett's Letters. Murray's Grammar, Reader, Sequel, &c. Guthrie's Arithmetic, Bennett's do. Walker and Johnson'

Pocket & 8vo. Dicti onary. American Speaker, Columbian Orator, Tooke's Pantheon, Mair's Introduction, Virgil Delphini, Horace Delphini, Davidson's Virgil, Hutton's Mathematics, Ferguson's Astronomy,
Lectures, Blair's

Ainsworth's Dictionary, Duncan's Cicero, Clark's Homer's Iliad, Clark's Homer's made,
Pope's do. do.
do. Odyssey,
American Biographical
Dictionary,
Brookes's Gazetteer,
Butterworth's Concordunce.

Goldsmith's Natural
tory,
History of the U. States
Medical Guide,
Lexicon,
Wisters Anatomy,
Fife's

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Slates and Slate Pencils,

Post, Cap, &c.
Blank Books of every description,
Copy and Cyphering Books,
A liber al discount allowed to those who purchase

by the quantity.

T. M C. assures the public that his unremitted endeavors shall be to please, and hopes that his assiduty will insure him a continuance of the favors always so liberally bestowed.

Lexington, Dec. 12.-50

ington, Weems' do. Goldsmith's Natural His-

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Festoens of Fancy; By WILLIAM LITTELL, Esquire.

ALSO, A JOURNAL, Containing an interesting account of the hardships, sufferings, battles, and defeat of the Kentacky Volunteers and Regulars, commanded by Brigadjer General James Winchester, in the years 1812 & '13. To which is added a GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the North-Western section

of the state of Ohio—Price 25 cents.

CONSTABLE'S GUIDE, by C. Humphreys, Esq.
ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF
DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, &c.

Old Books rebound, at the shortest notice.
Lexington made POCKET-BOOKS.

ALMANACKS FOR 1315, By the Gross, Dozen or Single one.

CONFECTIONER.

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER. RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gen tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just opened his CONFECTIONERY STORE, on Millstreet, or Poplar-Row-street, in the brick house lately occupied by Mr. Cross, where he intends to carry on the business in his line in all the branches and variety. He flatters himself that his endeavors

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

and attended to on the shortest notice, with care and List of Sugar Plumbs, Candies, Cordials, etc. to be had at J. D. Duncan's Store.
Barley CANDY, Sugar Plumbs Caraway Comforts,

Portuguese, Glazed Almonds, Cinnamon do. Stomachic do.
Plated Mint Stick do.
Burgamot do.
Spanish Liquorice Juice,
Strawberry, Citron and

TOYS.

A great variety of new and elegant SUGAR TOYS, made out of the best materials. PASTRY. Pound CAKES,

Pound CAKES, Naples Biscuit,
Plumb do. Love Cakes,
French & English Jum- Mince Meat Pies, and several other kinds,
Cream Baloons,
Tea Cakes,
Naivette do. Almond Tartelettes, Tarts.

Brandy Syrup and Dry Wines, Preserved Peaches, CORDIALS—Noyau, Preserved Peaches, Pears, Citrons, &c. Pickles, Sweet Meats, Raisins, Annisseed, Peppermint, perfect Love, oil of Venus, Oil of Rose, Coffee, &c. Chocolate, Syrup of Punch, Lemon, ICE CREAMS of every Orgeat, Gin, Toddy, Cinnamon, &c.
Madeira and Claret

J. D. D. hopes that his care and punctuality in the execution of the commands he will be honored with, will justify his claim to a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is about fixing rooms for private parties.

Wanted a LAD about 15 years of age, as an apprentice.—Good recommendations are required.

"Country Merchants supplied on the most li-

CIRCULAR

To Superintending Officers of Regiments and Corps on the Recruiting Service.

Office of Superintendence of the Recruting Service, City of Washington, Jan. 16, 1815. SIR-I have the honor to forward to

you, by order of the Secretary of War, following regulations and instructions for the government of the recruiting service, to be carried into immediate ef-

I. Recruiting District, to be denominated as

follows: No. 1. District of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Vermont,

6. Connecticutt. New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, 10. Delaware,

Maryland

12. Virginia, 13. Ohio, 14. Kentucky, 15. Tennessee and Mississippi Territory,16. North-Carolina,

17. South Carolina, 18 Georgia, 19. Louisiana, 20. Missouri, Indiana, Michigan and Illi-

nois Territories II Distribution of Corps and Regiments. Regiment of Light Artillery, Regiment of Light Dragoons,

The Corps of Artillery, The Regiments of Riflemen, The Corps of Rangers, and The Artificers and Privates of

Engineers. The Regiments of Infantry as follows:

1. Regiment, New-Jersey,
2. Tennessee and Mississipp Territory, South Carolina and Georgia New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania. Kentucky, Georgia, Massachusetts, North-Carolina, Virginia, New-York, Maryland, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North-Carolina, 19. Viginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-York, Tennessee. Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New York, Vermont, Vermont,

29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. Pennsylvania, District of Maine, District of Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Maryland, Tennessee. Massachusetts, New-York, New York & Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, Louisiana District of Maine. New-York.

intended by a field officer, having under ing field officer shall have authority, and his direction subordinate officers. The is hereby authorised, to obtain such by the satisfy the public in general, will deserve a share of their patronage. Every kind of Cakes will at all times be found ready made at his store; and commands for tea-parties will be greatfully received, ments and corps will be held strictly resembles. alterns. The superintendents of regiments and corps will be held strictly resthirty, the rate of compensation shall not held immediately responsible to them for ceed those of a regimental surgeon. duties. The superintendents will station posts or places at which are army surreport to the superintendent of the re- the recruiting service. cruiting service at the city of Washing- No party shall be detailed on the refrom any cause other than the fault of All recruiting officers are expressly 1814—but to prevent any possible mis- the service. apprehension or misconstruction of those | Surgeons are to be particularly atten-Recapitulation, with amendments.

superintendent of the recruiting service active service in the field.

of the progress in recruiting by the offiberal terms.

by their subordinate officers. The a- nishing a recruit, can be paid.

by their subordinate officers. The a- nishing a recruit, can be paid.

When the recruit is sound and able-bo
Black—Hartshorn.

Lexington, Dec. 21.

on hand will be distinctly noted on the died, and has passed inspection, no delay

monthly returns; but it will be observed that this regulation must by no means interfere with the correspondence of superintending field officers with the offices of the paymaster general, the accountant of the war department, or the superintendent general of military supplies.

Monthly accounts and vouchers for bounties and premiums to recruits will be transmitted to the pay-master general: monthly accounts and vouchers for contingencies to the accountant of the war department; and quarterly accounts and vouchers for clothing, arms, accoutrements and camp equipage to the superintendent general of military supplies at the city of Washington.

The superintending field officers will receive money from the paymaster general, or his deputies, and be held responsi-ble for its application. When funds are exhausted, or likely to be so, they will make requisitions for further supplies, accompanying them with abstracts of payments already made Subordinate officers will receive money from the superintending field officers, for which they will give duplicate receipts, and be held accountable to them; which receipts will be the proper and sufficient vouchers in the settlement of their accounts

Besides their weekly statements of their accounts, shewing the amount of money, clothing, camp equipage, and all other appurtenances for the recruiting service received and distributed, and the balance remaining on hand, they shall also report weekly to the superintending field officers the strength of their parties, the names of their recruits, and the description of their persons respectively

The second section of the act of Congress, passed on the 10th of December, 1814, which is annexed, will be strictly adhered to, and in all cases of enlistment inapplicable to the intent of that section of the act, the bounty money will be paid immediately after the recruit signs his enfistment, and has been reported favorably of by the inspecting surgeon, or sur-

geon's mate. As soon as convenient, every recruit will take and subscribe the necessary oath, agreeably to the tenth article of the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the U. States," and no objection is to be made to a recruit for want of size, provided he be strong, active

and well made. If any recruit after having received the bounty in money shall abscond, he is to be pursued and punished as a deserter. Every officer engaged in the recruiting service, at posts where there shall be

no quarter master, will procure the necessary transportation, forage, fuel, straw & stationery, taking the necessary vouch-Recruiting officers shall, as far as prac-

ticable, be furnished with proper music from their regiments; where this may be impossible, and musicians have not been enlisted, they are authorised to engage a dimmer and fifer at a rate not exceed-in 15 dollars per month and one ration per day; or if the party be of either of the light corps of the army, the officer commanding it may hire a bugleman or a trumpeter at the rate of twelve dollars per month, and one ration per day.

When medical or surgical aid is re-The recruiting of each regiment or quired by a recruiting party, if no surgeon corps (except the Rangers and Artificers or surgeon's mate of the army be at or and privates of engineers,) will be super- near the post or place, the superintendrecruiting of rangers and artificers and special agreement in writing under the

ponsible to the department of war for the exceed the pay and emoluments of a surrecruiting of their regiments and corps, geon's mate of the army, exclusive of meand their subordinate officers will be dicine. In any other case, it shall not exthe proper exercise of their respective! No citizen surgeon is to inspect at

their subordinate officers at such points geons or surgeon's mates, and recruiting as they may deem best for the interest of officers not conforming to this rule, will the service, will frequently visit their be reported to the department of war rendezvous, supply them with funds, and through the office of superintendence of

ton, all officers who may be incapable or cruiting service unaccompanied by a unsuccessful in the discharge of their commissioned officer, unless by special functions. In the last case (where the permission of the superintending field offi-parties do not succeed in getting recruits cer.

the officers) they will immediately change forbidden to enlist any man having ulcethe stations of the parties. They will rated legs, scalded head, rupture or scurvy, correspond with the superintendent of or is an habitual drunkard, or known to the recruiting service in all cases rela- have epileptic fits, or other infirmity tive to the establishment and change of rendezvous, (already conceded to their the field; and any officer who shall enlist judgments,) returns and lists of recruits, such man, and any surgeon or surgeon's and in all cases distinct from those ex- mate who shall certify his fitness for sercepted by the regulations of the 2d May vice, shall, on proof thereof, be dismissed

regulations on this and other essential tive to the examination of recruits, and points, a reference will be made to the shall not suffer any man to pass, who has not at his examination, been stripped of all his clothes, to the end, that it be ascer-Reports will be made monthly to the tained as far as possible, that he is fit for

It is only after due and careful inspeccers superintending the recruiting of re- tion as aforesaid, that the eight dollars giments and corps, and to them weekly payable to the soldier or citizen for fur-

of paying the premium of eight dollars to the non-commissioned officer, soldier or ed, laid off, and granted, under the same regulations, who engaged him to enlist, will be lations, and in every respect in the same manner new prescribed by law; and the widow and the w embarrassment be imposed on the payment due to the non-commissioned offiment due to the non-commissioned offi-cer, soldier or citizen so finding and en-gaging a recruit, the officer producing States, shall be entitled to receive the three such delay will, on due proof thereof, be dismissed the service. In all cases the receipt for the amount of premium of the person finding and engaging the recruit will be annexed to the enlistment.

The sixteenth section of the regulations of the 2d May, 1814, is repealed by the act of Congress of the 10th of Dec.

No subordinate recruiting officer will correspond with the superintendent of the recruiting service, but through the superintending field officer of his regiment or

No furlough from a rendezvous, beyond leave of absence for ten days, will be granted to any subordinate recruiting officer, but by application, through his superintending field officer, being made to the department of war, directed to the superintendent of the recruiting service.

So soon as any regimental recruiting rendezvous is fixed, the superintending field officer will give notice thereof to the superintendent of the recruiting service, to the paymaster general, to the contractor of the district, and to the nearest commissary of purchases, to the end, that supplies of money, clothing, and other necessaries, be promptly and regularly fur-

nished. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall enlist himself in the service, shall at the time of his so enlisting, or within six days afterwards, have " the articles for the government of the armies of the U. States," read to him by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted; be taken before the next justice of the peace or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate (not being an officer of the army) or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath or affirmation :

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will bear true allegiance to the U. States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or oppressors whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the U. States, and the officers appointed over me according to "the rules and articles of the government of the armies of the U. States:" which justice, magistrate or judge advocate is to give the officer a certificate signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

Eeach superintending field officer of a regiment will have attached to him a subaltern to perform the duties of an acting adjutant, one non-commissioned officer as an acting serjeant-major, and a clerk to be taken from the ranks of the army

Each officer commanding a recruiting rendezvous of a regiment or corps will be entitled to a servant, as prescribed by the 9th section of the act of Congress passed on the 30th of March, 1814, allowing servants to officers commanding separate posts or detachments.

The recruiting officers in every district are authorised to receive recruits from citizens, to exempt those citizens from military duty, on calls of the U. Sates, according to the following act of Congress:

" An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the rectuiting service, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to enlist into the army of the United States, any free, effective, able-bodied man, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years; which enlistment shall be absolute and all the requisitions of the laws regulating the

recruiting service.
"Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty-one years, to be enlisted by virtue of receive orders for their march to such this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any man-ner restrain him from his liberty, until after the expiration of four days from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruit, at any time during the said four days, to reconsider and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exonerated from the same

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act, passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act sup-plementary to the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," as requires the consent in certificate the superintending field offiwriting, of the parent, guardian or master, to authorise the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty one years, shall be, & the same is hereby repealed Provided, however, That such certificate will be deemed a sufficient and proper youcher in the settlein case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice, under the provisions of this act, whenever such person, at the time of enlistment, shall be beld by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive one half of the money bounty; if held, in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one-third of the money bounty as aforesaid; and if held, in like manner, to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive onefourth of the money bounty as aforesaid.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law, there ahalf be allowed to each non-commissioned officer & soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company bettelier. commanding officer of his company battalion, regiment.

children, and if there be no widow nor child, the parents of every non-commissioned officer hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid but the same shall not pass to collateral rela-tions, any law heretofore passed to the contra

ry notwithstanding.

" Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the United States, at his own expense, to serve during the war, shall thereafter be ex empt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished shall be delivered o some recruiting officer of the United States, who shall immediately grant his receipt fo such recruit to the person furnishing him; and shall forthwith report the same to the depart-ment of war, and shall specify in the report the name of such person, and his place of res-idence, as well as the name and description of the recruit; whereup n it shall be the duty of the secretary for the department of war to grant to the person turnishing such recruit, a certificate of exemption from militia duty during the war, upon calls made upon the authori ty of the United States; which certificate shall be good and available to all intents and pur poses for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions as the other recruits in the army of the United States

" Approved-December 10th, 1814."

following rules will be observed: district and the name of the state, and the number of the regiment or corps in which such recruit was enlisted. But, the certificates must be presented with and cleanliness; and it must be moreover

mates to the citizens. As the law provides for the first payfifty dollars in part of his bounty money, on no consideration, nor in any case whatever, shall any recruting officer pay to a recruit less than the precise sum of fifty commission. Should any recruiting offidollars, in part of the payment of his cer thus expose a sick or convalescent bounty, so specified by law. And if any recruit without the approbation of the atrecruiting officer shall be known to trans- tending surgeon or surgeon's mate, the gress this law, or to give a due bill to a surgeon or surgeon's mate so attending recruit for a part of bounty less than fifty the recruit will immediately report the dollars, after the promulgation of this cir- officer through the office of superintendcular, he shall be dismissed the service.

Brevets. vets on the recruiting service.

Depots of Instruction.

There will be seven depots of instrucion for recruits, viz.

No. 1, Springfield, (Massachusetts) for New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Connecti-

nia, Maryland and Virginia,

Each depot will be directed by field of-

ficers to superintend the instruction of dinates, and promptly report thereon to the recruits in the drill and police previous to their joining their respective regiments or corps.

The field officers superintending the recruiting of regiments or corps will intimate to the superintendent of the recruiting service when he shall think the recruits at a rendesvous (with the ex binding upon all persons under the age of 21 years, as well as upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with corps of engineers, which will join their corps at the discretion of the superintend ing field officer) amount to a sufficient number for removal to their proper despected by his acting adjutant, or such other officer as he shall appoint for the purpose; and all rolls of such musters and inspections will be forwarded to the proper departments. And should any recruit die or desert before such muster & inspection shall take place, the officer by whom such recruit was enlisted shall give to the superintending field officer

Every recruiting officer is authorised officers of regiments or corps will, on no pretext, deprive such officers of the services of such musicians during their tour of duty on the recruiting service. The recruiting officers will be at liberty to enlist beys fromusicians agreeably to existing laws relative to minors, and such

or regiment, a certificate that he had faithful. At each depot will be stationed as 5-6

ly performed his duty whilst in service, three soon as they can be provided, a drum and fife major, a teacher of the bugle and a teacher of the trumpet, and such musicians will remain at the depots for the instruction of the boys to be sent thither agreeably to the foregoing regulation, & they will receive the like monthly pay and senger in her, has obligingly favored us rations provided by law for drum and fife with a very extensive collection of Engmajors. And all tuch musicians will be lish prints to the 5th of November, commustered and inspected agreeably to es- prising the Times, Chronicle, Star, Cobtablished regulations.

enlist able-bodied deserters from the ene- day's Gazette, and shall continue them in my : but it must be expressly understood, future numbers. that such deserters after enlistment shall be placed at the depots of instruction for ing of the present Congress, has afforded be retained in all regimental returns as field of animadversion, in which they inon command at depot number -

observe this regulation.

The department of war calls for the most assiduous exertions from all medi- read with serious attention. The free cal officers employed and to be employ- and confident language with which he ed in attending on sick recruits at hospi- speaks of the barbarous system of warfare ter, for neglect of duty on the part of purposes, proves the state of public feel- leave to report by bill. such medical officers, means will be im- ing in America to be strongly and generalmediately adopted for preparing hospitals, ly roused against us. When we look back for the special reception and the use of to the high rank in point of martial cha-And in accepting those substitutes, the such recruits, at various points of recruit- racter which we held in April last, by the ing districts, and surgeon and surgeons' glorious achievements of our army in the Eeach superintending field officer will mates will be selected for the exclusive Peninsula, and when by a sort of miracle, be supplied from the office of superinten- attendance of them; any inattention or our perseverance in the contest with Bodence, at Washington, with blank certi- incapacity will thereby be known and reficates of exemption, signed by the Sec- ported by the superintending field officer retary of War, which he will fill up with through the office of superintendence of the names of such citizens as shall bring the recruiting service to the department forward to him efficient and able-bodied of war, and punished accordingly; while, men for the army, and which he will at the same time, meritorious exertion & Government in the little miserable war countersign, noticing the number of the ability will be truly made known to the with the United States, has tarnished the

necessary examination of the recruits, so most convenient quarters are provided report him discharged the hospital or the sole judge in this case; and if he do not possess sufficient judgment to decide in it, he cannot be worthy to bear his ence of the recruiting service to the department of war, and such infringement Officers holding brevet field commis- on the proper authority of the medical of-

punished. Every necessary provision must be made for the protection, comfort and nourishment of the sick recruits, and the de partment of war appeals to the humane and honorable feelings of the medical offi-2. Greenbush, (New-York) for New-York cers employed and to be employed on and New-Jersey.
3. Carlisle, (Pennsylvania) for Pennsylvabest endeavors to preserve and cherish the health and lives of those brave men

nia, Maryland and Virginia,
4. Columbia, (S. Carolina) for North and South Garolina, and Georgia.
5. New-Port, (Kentucky) for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.
6. Washington, (Mississippi Territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.
7. New-Orleans, for Louisiana.
6. Washington, (Mississippi Territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.
7. New-Orleans, for Louisiana.
6. Washington, (S. Louisiana.
6. Washington, (Mississippi Territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.
7. New-Orleans, for Louisiana.
6. Washington, (Mississippi Territory) for Georgia and Missouri.
7. New-Orleans, for Louisiana. officers will be assiduous in their enquiries relative to the conduct of their subor. the office of superintendence of the recruiting service; and they will exact from all parties under their command the proper deference to the civil authorities, the most scrupulous observance of sobriety, decorous deportment, personal cleanliness, neatness of quarters, food, arrangemay procure them comfort and improve-

ment. I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully your very obedient servant.

R. H. MACPHERSON. S. R. S. The editors of such papers as are authorised to publish the laws of the U States, are requested to insert the above circular and present their accounts to quarter masters of the army for payment.

Circular to Officers superintending the recruiting of regiments and corps.

Office of superintendance of the recruiting service City of Washington, 11th Jan. 1815. SIR-The secretary of war directs that you forward to this office, with the least hossible delay, an abstract of monies disbursed under your orders on account of bounties and premiums, and contingences since the 30th November, 1814, and the balance on hand; as likewise a return of kept profoundly secret. It is said howyour subordinate officers, and their rendezvous stations; a duplicate of which you will send to the adjutant inspector general.

I have the honour to be, sir, rrspectfully, your obedient servant.

R. H. MACPHERSON, Superintendant recruiting service. * * Editors of newspapers are requested to insert

Just Received.

And for side at the Gazette Office,

A MAP of the southern section of the United States, including the Floridas and Bahema Islands, shewing the seat of war in that quar
"The subject to Wasp."

"Th

Ditto, of the Northern ditto, including the Lakes Hand-Book for Cavalry, Military Library, &c.
An assortment of Pocket Books, made expressly for carrying paper money.

January 24, 1815:

Philadelphia, January 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

at Reedy Island on Friday last in 58 days | sail for the Canaries." from Lisbon. Mr. Guier, who came pasbett's Register, and Lloyd's List; from Recruiting officers will be allowed to some of which we make extracts for this

Mr. Madison's Message, on the meetthe districts in which they enlist, and to to the respective British prints, a wide Duplicates of all returns sent to the office of superintendence of the recruiting is from the Morning Chronicle, of the laservice will be forwarded to the adjutant test date, and in some degree may be conand inspector general, and superintend- sidered as disclosing the sentiments of no ing officers are particularly charged to inconsiderable portion of English politicians:

"The Message of the President will be NAPARTE, against the judgment of the Allied Sovereigns, was crowned with success we feel mortified and degraded on viewing the station which we now hold in the eyes of Europe. The conduct of our glory we obtained. The Lilliputian Navy, and the raw Militia of America have riumphed over our feeble, ill-advised and previous to the filling up the blanks, the ance on sick recruits, will see that the ill-directed efforts. On the ocean, and even on our coast, we have been insulted presented by the citizens, will be made for them to be kept in perfect neatness, with impunity, through the total ignoby the surgeon or surgeon's mates; and and that the recruits preserve temperance rance of our Marine Departments, and on the American shores, the impolitic and the least possible delay, on the favorable observed that no recruiting officer shall unjustifiable devastation committed on report of the surgeons or surgeons' place a recruit on duty of any kind until houses, which were truly regarded as after the attending medical officer shall monuments of the arts, has united all parties against us in the States, and has rousment to a recruit, on his enlistment, of rendezvous: the medical officer must be ed the indignation of the enlightened and civilized part of Europe. What advantage to the real objects of the war could we propose to ourselves by this petty depredation? If it were even true that the Americans set the first example of violence and plunder, is it honorable in a great nation to act from the principle of

"But the most lamentable, and the weakest part of the conduct of Ministers is, that having set up pretensions to a new boundary, which was sure to inflame the hostility of the Americans, and to draw sions will rank agreeably to their bre- ficer will be pro nptly enquired into and forth all their resources against us, we made no adequate exertions to enforce the claims that we set up, but suffered the whole year to pass over with petty expeditions, and with reinforcements sent in driblets, while all remonstrances from our friends in Canada were disregarded, our brave troops left in helpless inferioriy, with an important, indecisive commander, and the very possessions that we hold endangered by the protraction of the

"These things, we trust, will come next week with becoming force from the mouths of our Representatives, and will e the subj ct of a strict inquiry into the conduct of Ministers."

The advices from Ghent could not be of a later date than those we have already received-The only articles we find on the subject are the following:

"It has been our painful duty to state, from time to time, the unfortunate situation of the proceedings at Ghent. Our advices yesterday were of the like unwelcome complexion, and we have little ment of messes, and every thing which doubt that within a fortnight we shall have to announce the complete rupture of the Negociation."

"The Divan of Constantinople have requested the grand seignior to send an Envoy to the Congress. They speak also of an embassy from North America: and they add, that the American Ministers at Ghent may possibly repair to Vienna."

The relations of the Continent, which had been committed to the great Congress at Vienna, were still unknown. The only article which we find in these papers of a genuine character, is the following:

"Yesterday we received Paris papers to the 30th ult. Brussels and Frankfort papers also arrived to the same date, and a Dutch Mail. The intelligence from Vienna affords no information respecting the Congress, the deliberations being ever, that the Allied Sovereigns will remain at Vienna till the 10th instant, when it is expected the business of the Congress will be terminated. It is also reported that the different Sovereigns of Germany are to be indipendent in their respective States, but to form a confederation, alternately presided over by each. Another rumor mentioned is, that England, Russia, Austria, aud France, interest themselves on behalf of Dantzic, for the

ification, that the only damage suffered by the American ship, was one shot through the hull, with one seaman killed, and two The schr. Ellen, capt. Butler, arrived wounded. The Wasp, we are told, set

From Lloyd's list, November 4.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30 .- A governmen ressel laden with gun powder, was chased into Wexford a few days since, by an Anerican privateer, which has prevented several vessels from sailing for that port.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 4th, 1815. The apathy, or something else, of your national councils in rejecting the Militia Draft Bili, has called forth to day in the Senate, the following resolutions, introduced by Mr Biddle, (a federalist) prefaced by a few eloquent and patriotic observations, such as would do honor to some of his brethren in Congress:

Resolved, That a committee be ap. pointed to enquire into the expediency of raising by drafts, from the militia, a corps of eight thousand men, to serve during tals and rendezvous; but in order that which we are waging against defenceless twelve months, for the defence of Pennthere may be no possible excuse hereaf- towns, and buildings, proper only for civil sylvania and tue adjoining states, with

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring one or more steam frigates, steam batteries, or other means of lefeuce, for the protection of the shores of he Delaware, with leave to report by

Resslived, That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of borrowing a sum not exceeding one million of dollars, to be employed solely for the defence of this state, with leave. o report by bill,

Read a second time and adopted.

New-York, January 13. General Izard, we understand, has resigned his command of the Northern

For the Kentucky Gazette.

A NEW SONG,

To the old tune of " PADDY WHACK." Brother Jonathan, I'm sure, without an inten-

To sever the union from adamant bands, of several Land-lubbers, form'd a convention The state of the nation to take in their hands.

At HARTFORD, these cronies in conclave con-With Henry's dispatches disclosed to their

But the boobies, they thought, from the rope to be screen'd, sir, Twas expedient, the thing, again to renew.

His majesty, Cabot, and one Kitty Gore, sir, With Otis, and sundry rare scoundrels of Spoil'd the Kettle of Fish, and cried out-a bore,

And, fearing their necks, refused, each, their vote! And hence, all the villains, in great conster-

nation,

Broke up their assembly of noise and of smoke;
But the whole of them guess'd that some altera-

Was essential-to 'stablish Brittannia's mild SNOLUS-BOLUS.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WORK EX-Great Question Examined.

To which is added. SEVERAL OCCASIONAL DISCOURSES. By T. Hersey .- Chaplain U. S. Army.

1. The Great Question examined, comprises the substance of a Discourse, delivered before the Kentucky Baptist Missionary Society, and the the numerous congregation who attended on the occasion, the last Sabbath in October, 1814, at the Baptist Meeting House, Clear Creek. CONTENTS.

II. A Sermon preached in the Presbyterian Meeting house in Lexington, to a large and respectable audience of Citizens and U. Statel

Soldiers.

III: A Fast-Day Evening Sermon, delivered at the house of Mr. Samuel Ayres in Lexington, January 12th, 1815, to a numerous congregation—many of whom have solicited that the Sermon might be printed.

IV. A Sermon preached at New-Port, Kentucky, May 1814, at the request of the British prisoners, then confined at that place, who were captured by Harrison and Perry.

V. A Letter to a person professing Godliness—

A Letter to a person professing Godlinessin which the doctrine of the endless increase
of Sin and Misery, in the finally impenitent,
and of holiness and happiness in the Godly, iz.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION The work shall contain at least 200 duodeeing

II. It shall be printed with a neat type, on good

III. It shall be neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLINE for every copy subscribed for.

The work will be put to press and issued as soon as possible, after 1000 subscribers shall be obtained.

obtained.

VI. The profits arising from this publication, by subscriptions obtained in the state of Kent acky, after defraying the expenses of the work, will be conferred on the trustees of the Bapt ist denomination, who are named in a subscription now in circulation—as a donation to assist them in the erection of a House for the pub'ic wor-

in the erection of a House for the pub he worship of GOD.

N. B. Payment to be made when the Books shall
be ready for delivery. Care will be taken to accommodate subscribers by depositing the Books at convenient places. All the subscribers engage to take
and pay for the number of copies, of the above
work, that are affixed to their several names.

recovery of its independence."

The subjoined article is the only one contained in our file on the subject of the Wasp.

"The action between the Wasp and the Avon will not be forgotten. The Captain of the vessel which was captured two days afterwards by the Wasp, was yesterday in the neighborhood of the Royal Exchange, and he affirms without qual-

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 6

THE POST-OFFICE-ONCE MORE.

Twe discover from an article in the Frankfort is settled for the arrival and departure of the Argus, that the notice which we have taken of the errors and abuses of the post-office, has excited the ire of some person who is interestic. We have called at the post-office, and din their continuance. It has not been our seen the book—and whilst we are no better custom and seldom will be our practice, to reply to the essays of every scribbler, who, by getting ink and paper into his possession, supposes he has all the qualifications of an author, said hook. poses he has all the qualifications of an author. said book. We notice this one now, because the public are suffering under the abuses which he defends, and lest our silence should be construed into an admission of the truth of his state-

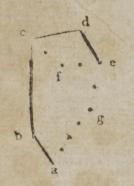
the mail of late has been slow and irregular in its movements. In reply to this, the writer boasts of its speed between Chillicothe and Frankfort, and says "nothing like a failure" has happened under the new contract. We do not travel with the post riders; and therefore can only know of the speed and regularity with which their contents are delivered in this place. And we appeal to the post-master here to say, aught we know; but we cannot for our souls which their contents are derivered in this place. And we appeal to the post-master here to say, whether two mails, in regular succession from the City of Washington, by the way of Marietta, have been received at this office since new that he must therefore be a great Post-Master General: unless indeed, we resort to the old 18th. etta, have been received at this once since new year?—whether one has been received since that time in less than nine days? and whether we did not receive them before that period, in less time, and more regularly than since? And if "nothing like a failure" has taken hand with a gun. place, and no abuses are practised in this line, we ask this writer who seems so knowing about mail affairs, why cart loads of papers, &c, inSouth since our last, and no Express them: tended for the interior of this state, have re. South since our last, and no Express mained for some time in the post office of Mail from Washington City since the Chillicothe?

The writer next turns his attention to the Orleans mail, and asserts, that under the new Further evidence of great improvement in carcontract, which commenced at new year, it rying the Mail!!! contract, which commenced at new year, it runs with more rapidity and regularity than it did under the old one, and that there have been no failures. In proof of this, he states, that the Western mail which brings it hither, leaves Nashville on Tuesday, and arrives at Frankfort on Saurday, and leaves the latter Frankfort on Saurday, and leaves the latter Master General cannot get a more expeditions and arrives here in the saurance was would recommend, to send by the day in coming. If the Post was soon as from Washington City. Become the new arrangement, we frequently got papers, in nine days from Washington; they are now eighteen days in coming. If the Post washington in the proposition of N. York, from Charleston. The above two ships, with a soon as from Washington City. Become the new arrangement, we frequently got papers, in nine days from Washington; they are now eighteen days in coming. If the Post washington is the prize had arrived since the brings in the prize had arrived since the brings in nine days from Washington; they are now eighteen days in coming. If the Post washington is the prize had arrived since the brings in the prize had arrived since the brings in nine days from Washington; they are now eighteen days in coming. If the Post washington is the prize had arrived since the brings in the prize place on Sunday night, and arrives here in about six hours. If this be true, we ask this writer by what mail it is brought here? It writer by what mail it is brought here? It cannot be by the eastern mail, for that leaves Frankfort, by the book he refers us to, on Monday morning, and we know of no other mail from Frankfort to Lexington. He further states, that "under the old (mail) it travelled from Nashville to Frankfort and then Lexing ton (in) between five and six days; under the new it travels the same distance in about four days." Now, if the mail leaves Nashville on Tuesday and arrives here on Monday, we ask this lover of truth to say, how many days elapse before it gets here?

In our first notice of these abuses, we stated

that the post-marter general had promised a nation, they would be much indebted to the direct mail from Orleans twice a week, and man who would give a satisfactory explanasuch the reader will find in his printed protion, and a guarantee against such occurrent posals, page 19, on the line from Nashville to ces in future. We have not heard a word from this place. Such we are informed was part of the Cincinnati Mail for nearly a month—We the agreement originally made with the present consider it nearly defunct.—Union.

Contractor, the contract embracing the towns of Nicholasville, Danville, &c.—and this we RUFUS KING. are assured was changed on the representations of certain (at present) nameless persons. The proposed, and the present route will be seen by the following map—copied from the desertance of that party in Congress, which



EXPLANATION-

The black lines represent the firesent improved routes—the dotted lines the proposed one. a Danville, b Harrods burg, c Frankfort, d Georgetown, e Lexington, f Versailles, g Nicholasville.

been inserted, but we could not find it on Representatives gave to it, the Senate having. the map.

But the writer, perhaps from having had some hand in the alteration, and to enlist the local feelings of Frankfort in its defence, contends this was necessary to give the state government early intelligence of passing events, not reflecting that by the proposed new arrangement, Frankfort might have been as well served as she now is, without injury to thousands of her fellow citizens. But let us hear

General must go himself, or employ some person to run a direct line with a compass, and pay no attention to any other giving further time to complete the surveys and obtained the patents for lands located under Viginia revolutionary land warrants which was twice read and committed. no citizens in the route to be accommodated with the mail from Orleans except those of Lexington, unless they happened to fall in the direct line from Orleans? pear, they are more apprehensive of hos-Or is your tender feelings roused becase tile movements on our part, than calcuthe Post Master General has thought pro- lating on any of theirs against us. The per to pass by Frankfort on the way to weather is remarkably moderate near the Lexington? Yes, I fear Frankfort is the lines, and is no less so here at present.

to the level of another London in population and wealth—we shall never make an objection. prospects are not as flattering as our neigh-bours—if we are poorer and less numerous than them—we yet bear our share of the public taxes, and contribute our mite to support the post-office—and we humbly beg not to be passed by in the arrangements of the latter.

But to be serious-for the seen-through ma

Our statement is contradicted, that no time We discover from an article in the Frankfort is settled for the arrival and departure of the

ments.

The public will recollect our assertion, that the mail of late has been slow and irregular in its movements. In reply to this the wait of the government and the N. W. army, when it

16th inst. Great improvements.

from Nashville and New-Orleans. As the peo In our first notice of these abuses, we stated ple here feel some interest in the affairs of the

by the following map—copied from the desects up an exclusive claim to the possession of puty post-master geneneral's map of the U. all the wisdom, virtue and literature of this fates, by which all post routes are governed.

That is, by which all post routes are governed. edition of the Elegant Epistles in prose, and recommend the honourable author to change his name to Senator OF-

Extract of a letter from the honourable Rufus King to the hon. Henry R. Chapman, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Maryland, dated

WASHINGTON CITY, January 8, 1815. same date. Permit me, sir, through you, to express to the house OF delegates the high sense I entertain OF THE honour OF their approbation OF MY conduct as a member OF THE senate in opposing the bill which requi-

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

receded from all its amendments to the bill. Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 20.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. from the committee on the Post Office, made an unfavorable report on the petitions against the transportation and opening of the mail on the Sabbath; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M'Kee, from the committee of Public

NEW-YORK, January 20. By the Canadian papers it would ap-

officers obtain what mails she can-let her rise Castine, brought information that a vessel had just arrived at that place from Ber-Unlike some of our neighbours, we are not sensible that we possess the feelings of the board, being one of a fleet of seven sail. Dog in the manger. Aye—and if the Great (four merchantmen and three frigates) with 500 troops on board, which she separated from in a gale of wind. A passenmer, we shall still feel no uneasiness. If our rated from in a gale of wind. A passenger in this vessel relates, that by an arrival at Bermuda, from Portsmouth (Eng.) in 22 days, London papers were received to November 18th, one of which he bro't surprised, says, " what brought you with him, but gave to the commanding officer at Castine. The only news he noiced was, that after the expedition under

House to the Daily Gazette.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. Exchange Coffee House, Boston, Jan. 16th-12 o'clock.

Messrs. Lang, Turner, & Co. Arrived below, the British ship Hero,

The Hero is of London, 610 tons burden, 14 guns and 27 men, and was from Halifax bound to Jamaica, 5 days out, la- joined the American army at New-Orden with fish and lumber.

ton Bay.

Dec. with a fleet of transports and mer- on the 8th inst. and a Major, several chant vessels for Castine, and was sepa- other officers and 100 men, taken on the rated in a gale, returned about the 14th 23d and 24th of December, have arrived with several of the fleet, and was to sail at Natchez, prisoners of war. with the same again for Castine on the

of transports, was to sail the next day for Bermuda.

The Maidstone arrived about the 12th and was refitting therethe 18th. She reported having fallen in with a frigate which passed her without regarding her signals, and went off. I was undonoted-following interesting intelligence receively a British frigate, for it could not have ed by a gentleman just from Nashville. been the Constitution, as she sailed from misunderstanding on the part of the from us. prisoners lately landed from the squadron in the sound, when the British officers related the circumstance, or it must have been a wilful intention on the part of the British officers themselves to hoax the Yankees (as they style it) for the purpose of elating them, thereby to make the mortification the greater, on learning i was not true-if this was the case, I hope they have been disappointed.

There had been no later accounts from England than the 5th Nov. and nothing new at Halifax.

City Gazette Office, Charleston, Jan. 12. A gentleman who left Savannah on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. states that, as he was coming away, news was received from St. Mary's, that a British fleet consisting of two Washington Cify, January 8, 1815.

SiR—I have had the honour to receive your letter OF THE 8th inst. transmitting to me a copy OF THE resolution OF THE house of delegates OF THE state of Maryland, OF THE same date. Permit me six through your above gentlement there is a some date. above gentleman, there is every reason to be-lieve the account is correct.

African as well as Indian Allies.

From an intelligent friend, who has lately From an intelligent friend, who has lately had excellent personal opportunities in the furnish recruits for the regular army, under the penalty OF being themselves drafted to serve in the prosecution OF THE war.

The Maintenance of the regular army, under the penalty OF being themselves drafted to serve in the prosecution OF THE war.

Washington City, Jan. 21.

The Maintenance of the first himself friend, who has lately had excellent personal opportunities in the was lately had excellent personal opportunities in the flat his School will be opened again in the house of Mr. Cornelius Coyle, on Saturday, which will be sold on the most moderate terms for cash or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING, done flatters himself with a hope that from the general satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops of the day of March, and will continue every Satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops of the day of March, and will continue every Satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops of the day of March, and will continue every Satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops of the day of March, and will continue every Satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops of the day of March, and will continue every Satisfaction he has given, to continue to meet with the month of January, of 7,000 Black troops of the day of March, and will continue to the day from Africa, who were destined for an invasion of our Southern states. The fact is sin-gular, but we believe entitled to credit, and we beseech our Southern countrymen to look Having at length decisively passed both Houses of Congress, wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The feat tures of the bill are those which the House of Legion of missionaries of the Decisively passed both Houses of Congress, wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The feat well to it, and be ready to exterminate this Legion of missionaries of the Devil so soon Legion of missionaries of the Devil so soon as they shall attempt to gain a foothold on our soil. This is a subject to be felt rather than expatiated upon the who hears and he is the state of the westerminarket. Being a consignment, they are authorized to sell them at a small advance for Cash, or notes, satisfactorily endorsed, at a short date.

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER, than expatiated upon He who hears and be-lieves, and whose blood does not boil with indignation and his sinews stiffen to revenge, is not worthy to be an American citizen.

Dem Press.

Fort Stoddert, Dec. 27. Dispatches from Pascagola, received on

Monday night, state the enemy to be en- tail. camped on an island near the mouth of Pearl river, that they have landed from their fleet 400 horses (as report says) and a number of troops-That they are on a number of troops—That they are on shore and buy and pay for all their sup-by M'Calla, Gaines & Co. for all debts due them.

Yankee Trick.

A letter to the Editor dated Fort St. Johns, (near New-Orleans) Jan 9, after giving an account of the battle, and mentioning that the previous rain prevented our pursuing the ene my on his retreat from our breast works,

The writer is mistaken: We have no such "tender feelings" no such "eye sore." Let from Boston, states that a gentleman who ing Master Johnson played a Yankee trick on the enemy. He left this fort in the morning in an open boat with a few Borgne-The night being very dark and brig-He waited till they had gone, some 15 minutes and then made directly to the brig, mounted its deck, and ordered the captain into his small boat .- The captain here!" " To take you away," replied the youth. By this time his comrades was ly authenticated for adjustment.

with him on the deck; and the captain with him on the deck; and the captain CATH'N, UNDERWOOD, Adm'x. ragement of the writer, is often calculated to riced was, that after the expedition under with him on the deck; and the captain provoke a sneer and excite a laugh--Lexing. Hill had been ready to sail, his lordship observed, "I believe you are in earnest,"

ton, if not the political, is the commercial capital of Kentucky, and pays more post-office revenue than all the towns and Crossings on the line from Danville, and a greater population is served at its post office, than at any other in the west.

The above is from the Exchange Coffee House to the Daily Gazette. barrels rum and provisions-blew up the brig. About this time an enemy's barge approached mounting a six pounder—our men fired on it, killed some and wounded others, so that the barges was carried off at the discretion of the gale and is probably sunk-The alarm was given-John-Roger Fenwick late master, Daniel F. son was hunted in every direction-even Weeks prizemaster, prize to the priva- the whole prairie was set on fire; but he teer brig Ino, White, of Portland, cap-tured 23d Dec. in latitude 35 long. 61. 14 prisoners."—Union 14 prisoners."—Union

> LAPETTE, the celebrated pirate, has leans-for which Gen. Jackson has pro-The Bulwark 74, and Saturn, the for- mised him a forgiveness of all his former mer on the 12th, and the latter on the offences. He furnished 800 muskets, 15th, had both sailed, supposed for Bos- and between 3 and 400 men, who are said to be very brave.

The Leander, 50, which sailed the 2d | Seven field officers and a Cadet, taken

The Narcissus frigate, with a convoy Exract of a letter from Nantes, dated 15th October.

" Our political and commercial situ-The captain and prize-master have ar- ation remains very unsettled. The king rived up this morning, and I have learn- and his ministers are becoming daily We have received no mail from the ed the following on conversing with more unpopular and the influence of hem:
The Hero sailed from Halifax (the disgusted. Unless the Congress now sittown) the 15th, and from below the 18th ting at Vienna takes a firm stand against Dec. Capt. F. informs, that no privateer her, I shall not be at all astonished to see had been sent in there since the 24th Nov. another revolution.—The partizans of the (the day he arrived there), and that no late government speak very freely, and We now receive the news from Boston prize had arrived since the brig Superb it is even reported that the emperor has denied that he ever abdicated. It is also The above two ships, with the Maid- said that the empress has presented a stone, and the Wasp, were all the war memorial to the emperor of Russia claiming the crown for her son."

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the following interesting intelligence receiv-

That the mail had arrived there bringhere the 17th; therefore all the stories ing New-Orleans dates to the evening of of her having sunk the Maidstone prove the 20th-on which day the British ato be entirely false, and they tend to bandoned their camp, leaving their wounshow that there must have been some ded, with what prisoners they had taken

To Printers.

FOR SALE, at this Office, a Fount of Long Pri-aer, about 300lbs. about half worn.—Price 40 cents

Also, a fount of Pica, 160ibs. very little worn.—
Price 40 cents cash per lb.

Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILA-DELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,

An elegant and fashionable assortment of Paper Hangings,

Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns.

ALSO,

Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Alspice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—Mequie's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Powder and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Madeira & Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gio, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of

To Merchants.

THE subscribers have received an invoice, comprising a complete and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the western market.

No. 49, Main-street. Jan. 25, 1814.

Bolting Cloths.

THE subscribers have received BOLTING CLOTHS of various numbers and of superior qualities. Also, an additional supply of MERCHANDIZE, which will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or Notes at a short date, by wholesale or retail. TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

No. 49, Main-Street. 6-tf Lexington, Jan. 25, 1815.

Bank Notes,

shore and buy and pay for all their supplies, and recommend the people to be quiet, and that they and their property should be respected.

by M'Calla, Gaines & Co. for an debts due to They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor. Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815.

B. T. Longbothom, SURGEON DENTIST. (From Charleston, S. C)

INFORMS the inhabitants of Lexington and its

vicinity, he is now in this place, and may be consulted in the line of his profession, at Mr. Postlethwait's, where those desirous of his services are requested to communicate the same to him PERSON-ALLY or by WRITTEN message—and as his stay will men as videttes, passed round the Lake, entered Sheffmonteer, passed into Lake Borgne—The night being very dark and stormy, he got near the enemy s vessels and observed 700 troops debark from a prig.—He waited fill they had ease. by REAL or ARTIFICIAL.

February 4, 1815.

NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the estate of Reuben Un-derwood, dec. will please to come forward and set-tle their accounts—those having demands against said estate, will bring their claims forward, proper-

January 28, 1814.

Auction.

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY THE 8th INST. AT 10 o'ciock, at the Ware-house of R. Megowan & Go. on Water-street, all the real and personal property of Robert Megowan and James Coleman, in the county of Fayette. All sums under fifty dollars, cash a hand—six and twelve months credit for personal property, and one, two and three years for real estate.—Approved notes will be required before the delivery of the property.

D. BRADFORD, Auc'a.

Lexington, February 3d, 1815.

W. ESSEX & SON. HAVE JUST RECEIVED AT THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Book & Stationery Store, (Sign of Franklin's Head)

South-east corner of the Court-house Square, MILITARY BOOKS, MAPS, CHARTS, &c. &c. Military Laws and Rules and Regulations for the army of the U. S. Dec. 1814.

Army of the U.S. Dec. 1814.

Also, a new System of Infantry Discipline, according to the regulations established for the army of the United States.

1. The Elementary of aSoldier,
2. The Discipline of the Platoon,
3. The Discipline and Evolutions of the Battalion.

talion,
4. The Manœvres of the line, with an Appendix forming a fifth part, consisting of the Elements

Hand-book for Infantry, (new edition)

Do. Riflemen, do.

Do. Cavalry do.

Do. Cavalry do.

Military Library,
Do. Dictionary:
Complete Military Tutor,
Hints to Young Generals by an Old Soldier,
Russell's Instructions for the Drill,
Hewes' Rules and Regulations for the Sword and
Raview Exercise.

Review Exercise,
Hay's Cavalry Discipline,
Military Atlas,
Improved Map of the Seat of War in North Americae accompanied with a low War in North Americae was a low war in North Americae was a low was a

ca, accompanied with a description of the British possessions in North America, and of the most important places along the lines—Hustrated with maps of the Straits of Niagara, East end of Lake Ontario and Montreal, &c.

Portable maps of the U. States,

Do. with a statistical account of the United States, Do. with a description of the Roads of the United

Do. with a description of the Roads of the United States,
Map of the Southern section of the U. States, including Florida, Louisiana and the Bahama Islands, shewing the seat of War in that department,
Do. on bank-note paper, with a description of the Roads of the U. States,
A plan of Quebec and the adjacent country, shewing the principal Encampments and Works of the British, &c. with official Documents, &c.
Man of the Seat of War in Europe, with a Statistical

Map of the Seat of War in Europe, with a Statistical table.

Map of the River St. Lawrence and adjacent country, from Williamsburg to Montreal, from an original drawing in the war department.

Map of the East end of Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, from Kingston to French Mills, reduced from an original drawing in the Naval department.

partment, ay's new and correct map of the Seat of War in

Byron's works complete in 3 vols.

Death of Adallah, an Eastern tale.
Lara; a tale by Lord Byron, and,
Jacqueline by his friend.
Historical Register of the U. States, 3 vols.
A large and general assortment of Church prayer
books, of various sizes and Bindings, some Ele-

gant.
Memorial on the natural, political, and civil state of

Memorial on the natural, political, and civil state of the province of Cohaula, in Mexico.

Memorable predictions of the late events in Europe, by Alexander Eustaphieve, Esq. Russian Consul.

Lewis and Clark's expedition.

A very large and general assortment of Blank Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern, old books rebound—They also have upwards of \$3,4000 worth of Pennsylvania writing paper for sale, wholesale or retail.

A very extensive assortment of Playing Cards. Lexington, Jan. 27th, 1815. 6—tf.

DANCING SCHOOL.

BENJAMIN LONG RETURNS his grateful thanks to the Youg Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement they have manifested, & informs them that his School will be opened again

N. B.—Minuers will be taught if requested.
3-4 Lexington, January 10. TAKEN UP by Sarah Hall, on Twin Creek, Harrison county, A DARK BAY MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches higb, about 9 years bld, 3 white feet, a few white hairs in her forehead, branded thus 0 on the near shoulder and buttock; appraised to \$12 this 24th day of Oct. 1814.

6-3* ISAAC HOALMAN, J. P.

Wanted to Employ,

SIX or EIGHT hands, to work in a SHOE and BOOT Manufactory. The best prices will be paid either by the Pair, Month or Year. Apply three doors east of the Insurance Bank, to Lexington, Jan. 28, 1815.

Broke out of a Stable, IN Lexington; on Sunday evening last, a BAY MARE, about 14 1-2 hands high; 7 years old past, rough shod before and no shoes behind—no marks recollected, except a little rubbed with the gear.—She has been but a short time from Virginia. Whoever will deliver her to L & E. Woodruff, in Lex ington, or let them know where she is to be found, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

5-tf

January 28, 1815.

A. Logan & Son,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, FIFTY oz. WAX CALF SKINS, and some FAIR TOP doz. WAX CALT SKINS, and some TARC-SKINS, of a superior quality—in addition to all rge assortment of SOLE, UPPER, BRIDLE, SKIRT-ING, and CALF SKINS, of their own manuacture—they expect in a few days, a large supply of OIL, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

5-4t Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.

I have just recieved a quantity of Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY, and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound. BARTH. BLOUNT. January 28, 1815.

NEW GOODS.

Joseph 1. Lemon

On Mill Street, next door to Asa Blanchard's Silver Smith's Shop,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a neat and well selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of India, English, French, and Domestic Dry Goods—Groceries, Hard and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes, Salt, Salt. Petre, Castings, Upper and Soal Leather, &c. &c. which he intends selling wholesale or retail, at a very small advance for Cash.

M'QUIES' Best Chewing Tobacco.

5-ti Lexington, Jan. 27, 1815.



From the Delaware Watchman.

HYMN -FOR THANKSGIVING DAY. Oh! Thou, who sits enthroned in light,
The Sceptre sway'st to save and bless,
Who rul'st the world by perfect right, The only Monarch we confess !

To Thee, Supreme! we humbly bend, And gladly raise our grateful voice, Thy mercies still delight to send, While still we worship and rejoice.

From goading tyranny's control,
Thy hand did'st kindly set us free!
Thou rous'dst the Patriot's dauntless soul, The hero's arm was nerved by Thee!

The proud oppressor's wrong's again, Have drove us to the dread appeal, In slavery and toil and pain, Our brethren's sufferings we feel.

To Thee again our prayers ascend, Wilt thou again maintain our cause! Again our lives and rights defend— And rule by thy most holy laws!

Thy sacred world our hearts has told, Thy " service perfect freedom," gives, Our freedom deign, then to uphold, And prompt our thoughts and guide our lives.

Still smile upon our country's cause, O Thou, most Holy and most High! We rest it on thy righteous laws, For our salvation, then, draw nigh!

The celebrated Madam de Stael is said to have written a severe Phillipic against the British for their conduct in burning the public buildings at Washington.

From the Analectic Magazine.

PORTER'S JOURNAL.

(CONTINUED.) About 11 o'clock we perceived that our peofought as they retreated, and daring our men to follow them, with threatening gesticulations.

A native who bore the American flag, waved it beach: the Tayeehs on the right, the Happahs in triumph, as he skipped along the mountains. They were attended by a large conwho generally kept in the rear of our men.—
Mauma alone was seen in the advance of the
whole, and was well known by his scarlet cloak
and waving plumes; in about an hour we lost
sight of the combatants, and saw no more of
the combatants, and saw no more of
the precision in the precision and sake in the precision of the combatants, and saw no more of
the precision in the precision and sake in the precision of the combatants and saw no more of
the precision in the precision and sake in the precision of the precision and saw no more of the precision and the precision them until about 4 o'clock, when they were discovered descending the mountains on their return, the natives bearing five dead bodies slung on poles. Mr. Downes and his men, soon afterwards arrived at the camp, oversoon afterwards are afterwards arrived at the camp, oversoon afterwards arrived at the camp, oversoon afterwards are afterwards at come with the fatigue of an exercise to which Happahs were all on their guard, but no hosthey had been so little accustomed. He intilities had been offered on our part. I had the mountains, the Happahs, stationed on the to employ as ambassadors; he had intermer summit, had assailed him and his men, with ried with the Typees, and was priviledged to stones and spears; that he had driven them go among them; I furnished him with a white from place to place until they had taken refuge in a fortress erected in the manner described, on the brow of a steep hill; here they all made a stand, to the number of between three and a stand, to the number of between three and submit to the same terms as those entered into four thousand; they dared our people to asby the other tribes, and that terms of friend-small and they should submit to the same terms as those entered into the other tribes, and that terms of friend-small and they should be much more pleasing to us than made a halt to take breath; when the world any satisfaction which I made a halt to take breath; when the word was given by Mr. Downes to rush up the hill; at that instant a stone struck him in the belly, and laid him breathless on the ground, and at the same time one of our people was pierced me he had met in the bushes an ambuscade of with a spear through his neck. This occasioned a halt and they were about abandoning which he displayed to them, had driven him any further attempt on the place, but Mr. back with blows, and had threatened to put Downes soon recovered & finding himself able him to death if he again ventured among them to walk, gave orders for a charge. Hitherto and in an instant afterwards we had a confir our party had done nothing, not one of the mation of his statement in a shower of stone enemy had to their knowledge been wounded; they scoffed at our men, exposed to them their posteriors, and treated them with the utmost contempt and derision. Our friendly natives began to think we were not so formidable as we pretended; it therefore became absolutely ssary that the fort should be taken at all bazards. Our people gave three cheers, and rushed on through a shower of spears and stones, which the natives threw from behind their strong barrier, and it was not until our people entered the fort that they thought of retreating; five at this instant were shot dead, and one in particular fought until the muzzle of the gun was presented to his forehead, when the top of his head was blown off. As soon as this place was taken, all further resistance was at an end; the friendly natives collected the dead, while many ran down in a village situated in the valley for the purpose of securing the plunder, large quantities of which, consisting of drums, mats, callabashes, and other household utensils, as well as hogs, cocoanuts, and other fruits; they also brought with them large quantities of that plant with which they make their finest cloth, which grows nearly as large as the wrist, and is highly esteemed by them. They came also laden with plunder, which the enemy had not time to remove; for they could not be made to believe that a handful of men could drive them. It was shocking to see the manner they treated such as were knocked over with a shot they rushed on them with their war clubs, and soon dispatched them ; then each seemed anxious to dip his spear in his blood, which noth ing whatever could induce him to wipe off; the spear from that time bore the name of the dead warrior, and its value, in consequence of that trophy was greatly enhanced. The Tiper Wur.

The Tayeehs, the Happahs, and Shauenees, silent observers of our operations; the sides now made fresh complaints of the insults and of the mountains were still covered with them, aggressions of the Typees One they had and myself, as well as the Tayeehs had no threatened to drive off the land: they had slight ground to doubt the fidelity of the Hapthrown stones at and otherwise insulted indipals; a defeat would no doubt have sealed thrown stones at and otherwise insulted indipals; a defeat would no doubt have sealed thrown stones at and otherwise insulted indipals. viduals of the other tribes. The Tayeehs and began to utter loud complaints, that, as all the other tribes in the island had formed an alliance with us, they should be tolerated in their insolence, and excused from supplying us as the rest had done; the more distant had now discontinued bringing in their supplies, and the other tribes had fallen off considerably, all depended upon our own exertions, and no time was to be lost in deliberation. I therecomplaining that we had nearly exhausted all their stock, while the Typees were enjoying abundance; lead us to the Typees, said they, lad left for the protection of the boats, respectively. The indians all began to leave us; all depended upon our own exertions, and no time was to be lost in deliberation. I therefore the stock, while the Typees were enjoying abundance; lead us to the Typees, said they,

with their clubs, spears, and slings : the beach the canoes, and who joined us from the hills ple had gained the mountains, and were driving plain, and the only trace we could perceive, the Happahs from height to height, who which we were informed led to the habitations, was a narrow pathway which would through the swamp. The canoes were all hauled on the beach: the Tayeels on the right, the Happahs on the left, and our four boats in the centre.—
We only waited for reinforcements from the Essex Junior; our interpreter, our ambassadors, and Gatteneuah landed on the ships anchoring: I went on board to hasten them on shore, directing lieutenant Downes to bring with him 15 men; these, with the 28 on shore, course of friendly natives, armed as usual, Essex Junior; our interpreter, our ambassaformed me that on his arrival near the tops of brought with me one of those I had intended flag, and sent him to inform the Typees that I had come to offer them peace but was prepared for war; that I only required that they should any satisfaction which I expected to derive from chastising them. In a few minutes after the departure of my messenger, he came running back, the picture of terror, and informed me he had met in the bushes an ambuscade of

> mation of his statement in a shower of stones which came from the bushes; at the same

> moment one of them darted across the pathway

and was shot through the leg, but was carried off by his friends.—Hostilities had now com-

menced. Lieut. Downes had arrived with his

men, and I gave the orders to march. Mauina,

as having forgot the difference which had taken place between us, placed himself, as

usual, in advance; we entered the bushes, and

stones which came from the different parties of

the enemy in ambuscade: we could hear the snapping of the slings, the whisting of the

no enemy was to be seen-not a whisper was

still would have proved fatal to us, to have

retreated would have convinced them of our

fears and our incapacity to injure them; our

only safety lay in advancing and endeavoring

to clear the thicket, which I had been inform-

be heard among them. To have remained

the spears came quivering by us, but we could not perceive from whom they came;

ed was of no great extent. We had advanced about a mile and received no injury, nor had we reason to believe we had done any to the enemy, (who we could only get a glimpse of as they darted from tree to tree,) although we had kept up a scattering fire on them; we at length came to a small opening on the bank of a river, from the thicket on the opposite side of which we were assailed with a shower of stones, when Lieut. Downes received a blow which shattered the bone of his left leg, and he fell. We had left parties in ambush in our rear, which we had in our rear, which we had not been able to dislodge, and to trust him to the Indians alone to take back, was hazarding too much; I was fearful of weakening m force by sending a party to escort him back, and to have returned would have been con strued by the allied tribes into a defeat.-They had taken no active part; they sat as silent observers of our operations; the sides our destruction. I had came with a force Happahs became very solicitous for war, and very inadequate to reduce them to terms as I had received wrong impressions as to the country through which we had to pass; since we had come, it was necessary something should be done to convince them of our su-periority. The Indians all began to leave us;

and we shall be enabled to furnish you from their valley; you have long threatened them, and yet permit them to offer violence to us; and while you have rendered every other tribe tributary to you, you permit them to triumph with impunity. Our cances are in readiness, our ways of the stores and specific and the stores are stored and specific and the stores and specific and the stores are stored and the stores are stored as the stored as with impunity. Our cances are in readiness, our warriors impatient, and for less provocations, had you not been here, we should have been engaged in hostilities. Let us punish those Typees, bring them on the same terms to which we have agreed, and the whole will then be at peace, a thing hitherto unknown, but the advantage of which we can the same terms of which we have agreed. These were the sentiments tions, had you not been here, we should have been engaged in hostilities. Let us punish those Typees, bring them on the same terms to which we have agreed, and the whole will then be at peace, a thing hitherto unknown, but the advantage of which we can readily conceive. These were the sentiments expressed by the chiefs and warriors of the Tayeehs and Happahs. Tavee seemed determined to keep aloof from all quarrels; he was separated from us by the valley of the Typees, and they had it in their power to retort on him at pleasure; he and his people concluded it, should be in while crossing; we endeavored in should be in while crossing; we endeavored in should be in while crossing; we endeavored in guainted with weaking and several NEGRO. at pleasure; he and his people concluded it, should be in while crossing; we endeavored in quainted with weaving, and several NEGRO therefore the wisest to bear their insults and dodge their stones in the best manner they with our musketry, but the stones and spears Also wanted several apprentices to the flew with augmented force and numbers; finding that we could not dislodge them, i directed a volley to be fired three cheers to be given, & to dash across the river; we soon gained the opportunity of learning a good trade.

Finding that it was absolutely necessary to bring the Typees to terms, or endanger our good understanding with the other tribes, I resolved to end avour to bring about a negotiresolved to end avour to bring about a negoti-ation with them, and to back it with a force our hands and knees to get along; we were ation with them, and to back it with a force sufficient to mimidate them.

On the 27th of November I informed the Tayeehs and Happahs that I should next day and the sufficient to make it necessary sometimes to crawl on DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day's, where the creditors of James Coleman and Robert Megowan, individually, and of the quarter of a mile through a thicket which at ing any demands against said firm, are requested. Tayeehs and Happahs that I should next day almost any other time I should have considered ed to call for payment—those indebted are also shall have an exhibit of the trust and may Taycels and Happans that I should next day go to war with the Typees, agreeably to my original plans, and directed Gattaneuah to original plans, and directed Gattaneuah to proceed on board the Essex Junior, with two proceed on board the Essex Junior, with two crossed the river. We soon came to a small collection.

Shall have an exhibit of the trust and may execute the release, so as to entitle them to the benefit of the assignment. After sufficient notice is given to all the creditors, to afford them persons, who were to perform the office of ambassadors, and on the arrival of the ship in derwood; the natives had ceased to annoy us; their bay, were to be sent to the Typees, offering the same terms of peace as were acceptage, which I had been informed was at no great distance, and on emerging from the the old stand by

JOHN LOWRY.

HIRAM SHAW.

38

N. B.—The business will be continued at great distance, and on emerging from the the old stand by ed by the others.

The Essex Junior sailed in the afternoon, swamp we felt new tife and spirits; but this joy and I proceeded next morning at 3 o'clock was of short duration, for on casting up our with five boats, accompanied by 10 war canoes, blowing their conchs as a signal by of seven feet in height, raised on an eminence which they could be kept together. One of crossing our road, and flanked on each side by which they could be kept together. One of our boats separated from the others, passed the bay, and did not rejoin us again till the middle of the day. We arrived at the Typee landing at sunrise, and were joined by ten war canoes from the Happahs. The Essex Junior soon after arrived and anchored, and the tops of all the neighboring mauntains were covered. of all the neighboring mountains were covered ways with the Tayech and Happah warriors, armed that a tree which afforded me shelter from call. their stones, enabled me, accompanied by lieuwas covered with the warriors who came with tenant Gamble, and to annoy them as they the canoes, and who joined us from the hills— would raise, above the wall to throw them. force did not amount to a less number These were the only muskets which could be The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and than 5,000 men, but not a Typee, or any of their dwellings, were to be seen, for the whole length of the beach, extending upwards of a not dislodge them, I gave orders for pushing quarter of a mile, was a clear level plain, which extended back about 100 yards—a high and almost impenetrable thicket bordered on this plain, and the only trace we could perceive, which we were informed led to the habitations, was a narrow pathway which wound through

> there to take a boat and proceed to the Essex Junior for a fresh supply.
>
> We were from the time of his departure chiefly occupied in dodging the stones, which came with redoubled force and numbers. Our fire had become slackened, a few muskets only occasionally were fired to convince them we of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has companied to the convince of t me to permit the others to carry them to the the day. them; I saw no hopes of succeeding against them so long as they kept their strong hold, and determined to endeavour to draw them out by a feigned retreat, and by this means to gain some advantage, for to return without gaining some advantage, would, I believed, have rendered an attack from the Happahs certain. I communicated my intention, directed the wounded to be taken care of, gave orders for all to running the rendered and the public in general, that they still their branches at their former stand opposite the wounded to be taken care of, gave orders for all to running the rendered and the public in general, that they still the rendered and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite the wounded to be taken care of, gave orders for all to running the rendered and the public in general, that they still the running to the surface of the surface bushes, and then halt; we retreated for a few tronage, and hope by their strict attention to paces, and in an instant the Typees rushed on business, to merit its continuance. which advanced were killed at the distance of them off were wounded; this checked them; retreated to their fort. Not a moment was ever been sold in the western country. the river, and taking advantage of the terror phia prices. river before we were attacked with stones, but here they halted, and I returned to the beach much fatigued and harrassed by marching and fighting, and with no contemptible opinion of ties we should have to surmount in conquer-

> > (To be continued)

ing them.

CASH For French Burr Mill-Stones.

WANTED at the Aluvion Mills, Lexington, two or three pair of French Burr Mill Stones of the first quality, and largest size. Any person having such to dispose, will please make known to the subscriber their size and prices as early as possible.

Lex Dec. 12

They have just received an extensive assortment of Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Lex. Dec. 12.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the

newest fashion-ALSO, LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail. Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813-45-tf

JUST received and for sale by J. Downing a quantity of PRINTING INK, of a supe

rior quality. Also a fount of PICA, nearly new. i. DOWNING.

FULLING MILL.

MR. ELLIOTT, who was formerly engage with me in the Fulling Business, has returned from the late campaign, and has again set into work—therefore, those who may please to deposit their eloths in our care, may depend on having them faished in as neat a manner as they could get them lone at any other Mill perhaps, in the Western country. Cloths will be taken in at Mr. John Dishman's in Levington Levelwey's old stand in Vernan's in Levington Levelwey's old stand in Vernan's man's in Levington Levelwey's old stand in Vernan's man's in Levington Levelwey's old stand in Vernan's man's in Levelwey and the stand in Vernan's country.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door ways on hand, for those who may please to 41

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

of ammunition, and in reserving the few char. ness when passing to and from Richmond. The ges on hand until it could be brought to us.

I mentioned my intention to my people, exorted them to save their ammunition as much as possible, and dispatched licutenant Gamble with a detachment of four men to the beach, tronage.

Subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiorty of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HEARY BALLARD, THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

were not disposed to retreat. My number was now reduced to 19 men, there was no officer but myself, the Indians had all deserted me except Mauina, and to add to our critical and dangerous situation, three of the men remaining with me were knocked down with the property of the men to retreat crying. stones. Mauina begged me to retreat, crying, ken since he has been in Lexington may be Mattee! Mattee! The wounded entreated seen at his room, which is open at all hours of

for all to run until we were concealed by the They return their sincere thanks for past pa-

which advanced were killed at the distance of a few paces, and those who attempted to carry Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST PASHIONABLE PATTERNS, now to be lost in gaining the opposite side of try merchants can be supplied at the Philadel

> and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT CF the enemy we had to encounter, or the difficul- Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c. Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTCE. Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER Lexington, April 4, 1814.

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern TH. T. BARR,

LEVI L. TODD,

Agent for the owner.

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bo ir oon and Scott circuit courts-his place of residence is Lexington.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

COTTON YARN, Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of

JOHN JONES. Water street, Lexington.

Work for the Tinker ho! good wives He is a lad of METTLE,

I wish that you could mend your lives, As he can mend a Kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier,

To Creditors & Debtors.

JAMES COLEMAN & ROBERT MEGOW-AN having assigned over all and every species of their property to the Subscriber, in trust, to satisfy in full or in equal proportion all those creditors who will execute to them a release; the subscriber for the purpose of executing this trust wall for the present altend cuting this trust, will for the present attend on Monday's, Wednesday's, Friday's and Satur-day's, where the creditors of James Coleman an opportunity to have the benefit of the trust the Trustee will then proceed to dispose of the various species of property, in that manner he deems best calculated to secure the inter-est of all parties concerned; in the intermediate time, by the aid of agents, he will endeavor to procure such information as to the situation and value of the property in trust, and adjust the balances due them, so as to enable him to exhibit to the creditors signing the release, a complete history of the situation and value of each and every species of property, and will then receive scaled proposals from those credi-tors for any part of said es ate or adopt such other plans for the disposition of the property as may be agreed on at a meeting of said creditors, personally or by proxy.

Wm. S DALLAM, Trustee.

Lexington, Dec 14, 1814

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT. Lexington, Nov. 21 47-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington. The subscriber offers for sale several VAL-UABLE LOTS, as follow:

1.0T No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & join-ing J. P. Schatzell, esq's wall— The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet

wide on Short street. No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by

Dr. Dudley. No. 3-is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern.

will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers. No. 4-is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill-a cor-ner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street-109 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit

purchasers -is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street. BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

tablishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by us with hideous yells; the first and second THEY HAVE AND INTEND REEPING ON HAND, wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

were at every instant assailed by spears and they abandoned their dead, and precipitately Which they will sell much lower than has Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want. they were thrown into: we marched off with our wounded. Scarcely had we crossed the river before we were attacked with stones, but faithfully executed. JOHN BRIDGES.

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW. HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS-4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-ing been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has are rived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work.

of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Snith's Shop is also conducted at the same place-where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street. August 8, 1814.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able tofinish their work in a style not inferior to any here-tofore fir shed in the western country. Orders respectfally solicited.

Lexing ton, December 6, 1813. 49-ti